

## JACK RABBITS MAKE RAID ON FEED YARDS

Snatch Corn Almost from Very Jaws  
of Cattle and Hogs

Mr. L. L. Wilson, who recently returned to his home in Lexington from Kansas handed us the following clipping from a Kansas paper of recent date:

Flocks of famished jack rabbits, desperate from hunger, are raiding on farm yards, feed lots and even invading barns and granaries of farmers of Lane, Ness, Hodgeman and other counties in western Kansas.

The deep snow which has covered the ground now for over a week has driven the thousands of jack rabbits in from the outlying plains, to the farm yards.

Where corn has been left in the shock it has been eaten by the rabbits until nothing is left. Farmers report that the rabbits in their desperation for food have literally, by their numbers, forced swine and stock away from feed left them in feed lots and eaten it themselves.

Frank Winslow, a ranchman of Hodgeman county, who was in Hutchinson today, related an experience with the rabbits which may cost him a loss of stock.

"Every day since the storm set in, the ranch hands have been feeding a bunch of stock on the ranch in the feed lots," said Mr. Winslow. "But they reported that the stock seemed to be famished and getting weak and thin. I made an investigation and found that as soon as the hands would get the feed dumped in the lot and leave for other fields, hordes of jack rabbits would rush on the feed.

"The hungry steers and cattle had their corn and feed snatched from their very mouths by the voracious and half-starved 'jacks.' The rabbits had become so bold that they even ventured into the hog lots, grabbing corn away from the hogs, jumping over the railing and darting off with ears in their mouths."

The rabbits are doing so much damage in their desperate straits for food that the farmers are organizing to slaughter them. The severe cold and hunger is, however, killing them by the hundreds and thousands.

They are so abundant that hunters shoot them down by wholesale without the least trouble. James Winslow of Scott county, reports killing 14 rabbits in 10 minutes. Van Magill of the same county, stood in one place and in 15 minutes shot 22 without taking a step. Jesse Dewese of Cunningham, Kingman county, killed 47 jacks in less than an hour, and N. B. Stadfield and George Foulk killed 40 near Cunningham while walking a few rods along a country road.

## Japan Menace in Hawaii

A recent Dispatch from Washington says:

Following close upon the statement made recently by Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, before the House Committee on Military Affairs, that 35,000 efficient Japanese soldiers are now in Hawaii ready to wrest that valuable possession from the United States, the War Department has completed plans to equip and rush an entire division of troops, recruited to war strength, to those islands for permanent service.

A force of 13,000 fighting men—the biggest army ever hurried by the United States to distant territory except in actual time of war—is going to the islands.

It is understood that every officer who has been in Washington for more than four years will be transferred, many of them going to Hawaii. This means a shake-up such as the War Department has not experienced in many years.

Already barracks for the accommodation of the entire command that will be hurried to Hawaii are under construction at a proposed cost of \$800,000 per regiment. In all the barracks will cost \$5,000,000.

A thick paste made of kerosene oil, sifted coal ashes and air-slacked lime makes a fine polish for brass.

## VIRGINIANS SHOULD FOLLOW GOV. WILSON

Best Disciple of Jefferson for  
Quarter Century

A DEMOCRAT OF PUREST TYPE

Farsighted Progressive Statesman  
With Sane Ideas

Why shouldn't Virginia support Wilson for the presidential nomination?

What is the matter with his past record?

What is the matter with his capacity?

What is the matter with his democracy?

What is the matter with the man?

Absolutely nothing!

He is a Democrat of the purest type—one who lives, and teaches and preaches his democracy in every sphere of his life. He is the best disciple of Jefferson we have produced in a quarter of a century.

He is straight on every Democratic doctrine—as to the tariff, as to trust regulations, as to safe currency, as to local self government, as to purity in politics, as to publicity in corporate matters affecting the people, as to primary elections—in short, as to the full business and political rights of the people at large.

He does not believe in the initiative, referendum and recall as national politics. He is not at all dangerously radical, neither is he deadly conservative. He is sanely, intelligently, farsightedly progressive.

He is no faddist, has no "paramount issue" and never divorces theory from practice.

So much for his Democracy.

What about his personality, his equipment, his capacity, his controlling aims?

His personality is strong, honest and convincing; his equipment is that of a ripe scholar, deeply and practically versed in the science of government and economics; his capacity is that of a brilliant, penetrating and constructive mind—rich in achieved values, and capable of splendid growth, and his controlling aims are the honest progressive government of the people, and the banishment of corruption from our business and political life.

What then is the matter with him? We answer again, absolutely nothing! Why then should he not receive the support of Virginia and the South?—Charlottesville Progress.

American Children Do Not Mind as  
Well as Foreigners

Dr. Roger H. Dennett, a specialist in the diseases of children in New York City, is writing an interesting series of articles in the Woman's Home-Companion on the daily routine, habits and discipline of children. In an article on "The Healthy Baby" in the February number he says in part:

"Lack of discipline is an American weakness. You cannot imagine the humiliation with which I have listened to foreign-born mothers of my charity patients say, 'But he is like the American child, he does not mind.'"

"A child's training begins during his first week of his life; and unless he has learned the meaning of discipline at home where it is kindly meant, it goes hard with him by the time he gets out into the world. A child's naughtiness is punished because if it is allowed to go on he will not be happy himself, and he will be the cause of unhappiness in others."

"From the very first a baby who is picked up every time he cries recognizes the lack of discipline. He cries to attract attention; it is about the only thing he knows how to do. He is held more and more each day until he ruins his health by lack of sleep and too much handling, and spoils the pleasure of his parents. Now, if we only play with him a little before his feedings or during his afternoon recreation-hour, he will become accustomed to being taken up and laid down as we wish, and it will never occur to him to expect it at any other time."

## Teachers of Nutrition Are Our Coming Experts

Health  
In the  
Food  
We  
Eat

By  
HARVEY W. WILEY,  
Chief  
Chemist of the United  
States

Doctors  
Make  
Our  
Best  
Citizens

ONE of the most important things on the subject of health is the matter of FOOD. As long as the body is in good, well nourished condition germs have little chance. It is when a man becomes rundown that he is susceptible to disease. Now, the most important element in building up strength and disease resistance is GOOD FOOD.

SOME DAY EVERY PHYSICIAN WILL BE AN EXPERT IN AND TEACHER OF NUTRITION. TODAY I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A SINGLE CHAIR OF NUTRITION IN AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Often enough we find ourselves being combated by the men who should be helping us. I mean "expert testimony." I've heard reputable physicians testify in court that, because they had taken some drug ONCE and it HADN'T KILLED THEM, they considered it harmless.

My greatest wealth lies in having the confidence of the medical profession of this great country. The American physicians are our BEST CITIZENS. Why, it is the physicians who are digging the Panama canal. They made a death region A HEALTH RESORT.

First Year Men at W. L. U. Come  
From Many Schools

A recent compilation by the University authorities of statistics relating to the first year men at Washington and Lee this year, both academic and law, brings to light interesting facts. It has been found that the approximately 200 men entering the University this year came from 167 different preparatory schools, high schools and colleges.

Seventy-one men entered from other colleges and universities, representing thirty-five institutions. Of these men Roanoke College contributed the greatest number, eight men entering from that college. V. M. I. was second with six men, V. P. I. third with five. Richmond College and Hampden-Sydney gave four each.

Of the preparatory and high schools Randolph-Macon Academy of Bedford City, sent up the largest number of freshmen, twelve; nine entered from the Lexington High School, eight from Randolph-Macon, Front Royal, five from the Staunton Military Academy, and four from Maury High School, Norfolk.

The geographic distribution of the contributing schools is wide. Fifty Virginia institutions are represented in the entering class. Tennessee stands second in the number of schools represented, fifteen. Kentucky and West Virginia sent men from nine schools each; Pennsylvania from eight; Texas, North Carolina and Georgia from six each; Alabama and Maryland from five each; Arkansas, Mississippi and the District of Columbia from four each; Missouri from three, and Louisiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Florida and South Carolina from two each. One school from each of the following States has representatives among first year men: California, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Colorado, South Dakota, New Jersey and New Mexico.—Ring-tum Phi.

Pensioners Be Paid in Full

Confederate pensioners who were last year paid their pensions minus ten per cent will get the rest of their pay in the course of the next few months. The House some days ago passed a bill which provides for an appropriation of \$40,000 to make good the deficit. The deficit was due to the fact that the State makes a flat appropriation for the pensions and the amount was not sufficient to pay all in full, therefore the scaling of the pensions was a necessity. The legislators feel that this is wrong, and they proceeded to make the provisions whereby they shall get all that they are entitled to under the laws of the State—though it is far less than the State is willing to give had it the means.

Decision of Supreme Court Blow to  
Prohibition

During the senatorial contest in Virginia last fall the candidates favored a bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor from a "wet" State into a "dry" one. Now the United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision which seems to settle this point. The report is as follows:

"That beer and other intoxicating liquors are the recognized and legitimate subjects of interstate commerce."

"That no State can forbid any common carrier to transport such articles from a consignor in one State to a consignee in another."

"That until such transportation is concluded by delivery to the consignee such commodities do not become subject to such regulation restraining their sale or disposition."

The case arose when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. refused to carry beer offered by the F. W. Cook Brewing Co., at Evansville, Ind. The railroads declined the shipments because a Kentucky law of 1909 forbade bringing intoxicating liquor into local option districts.

However, the "drys" are not wholly without a means of recourse. They have had in contemplation, in the event of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, an agitation for the adoption of an amendment to the Federal constitution conferring upon the States the right to say what shall not come within their borders.

The Mule-Foot Hog

A breed of hogs having solid feet instead of the cloven hoof of the ordinary hog is attracting much attention in Ohio and the West and South, because of their healthy vigor, rapid growth and large size. The resemblance of the hoof of this hog to that of a mule determines his name—mulefoot hog.

John H. Dunlop of Williamsport, Ohio, writing in the Gulf States Farmer, says that there are a great many ideas held about its origin, but this, as well as the tendency of the pure bred mulefoot to assert itself with a solid hoof, when crossed with other breeds, is still puzzling experts.

"While there are many people who have not heard of these hogs," says Mr. Dunlop, "they have been bred in their purity for years in a number of States. Here in my own county in Ohio lives a man of about fifty years, who says he fed a bunch of cattle for an old settler over forty years ago, and that one of the hogs with the cattle was a mulefoot." He says he thinks the hog came from Kentucky.

## GREAT DEBT OF OHIO TO OLD DOMINION

Many Virginians Made Settlements in Buckeye State

SLAVERY FOREVER DEBARRED

Hon. H. St. G. Tucker's Eloquent  
Address in Cincinnati

Following is the report of an address made by Hon. Henry St. George Tucker in Cincinnati recently:

To an accompaniment of "Dixie," sung by 500 enthusiastic members of the Cincinnati Commercial Association, Hon. Henry St. George Tucker of Lexington, Va., was greeted at the annual meeting of the organization tonight. He made a brilliant address, in which he referred to the relationship existing between Virginia and her first daughter, Ohio. He touchingly referred to the provision in Virginia's deed of gift to the Northwestern Territory forever prohibiting chattel slavery in that section. He declared that 80,000 Virginians came to Ohio in the decade before the war, and said that many of them have been prominent in the development of the State, laughingly remarking that even Cincinnati's reform mayor was willing to listen with interest to the talk of his old Virginia ancestors. He said:

"The stories of your progress, which we have this night heard, are not surprising to Virginia. In every field of development we share your pride, because we have helped to furnish the producers of our wonderful civilization. Allen G. Thurman, the noblest Roman of them all, first saw the light beneath the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Hoge, the great divine, who led your steps along the straight and narrow way, came to you from the mother State; and when you sought the cultured mind and highest character of one to lead your children into the paths of higher education, you took from Virginia one of her proudest jewels in the person of Charles W. Dabney, president of your own university. In the law, Edward Colston of your own city; in municipal reform, Newton Baker of Cleveland; in the field of manufacture, Oscar Huffman of Cincinnati; these and many others have all contributed to the advancement of the State."

"Another fact to a Virginian accounts largely for your prosperity and progress. In the fifteen years prior to the Civil War it is estimated that 80,000 Virginians left their State to aid in the upbuilding of Virginia's proudest daughter, to say nothing of the freed slaves, who by hundreds of Virginians were sent, prior to the Civil War, to make their homes in Ohio, some of whom (I may say parenthetically), I am told, were not allowed to remain, for reasons which shock the sensibilities of native Virginians."

"You are the daughter of old Virginia. With loving hands she gave you with others to the Union. When you were not yet unborn, en ventre sa mere, but when the maternal instinct led her to know that her hour was approaching, she prepared with her own loving hands a basket for your coming that would have excited the admiration of any young mother, however careful and tender, containing your swaddling clothes, beautiful in material, lovely in finish and impervious to diseases or death. Ah, my friends, Virginia had had slavery thrust upon her by North and South, as well as old England. She had struggled for a century to rid herself of it. She had experienced its blighting effect. She knew its evils, but thank God she was unwilling that her progeny should suffer as she had done, and in her deed of gift of the Northwestern Territory to the Union, embracing your great State, she, of her own volition, wrote into that instrument that slavery should never exist within the length or breadth of its broad domain."

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## LARGE YIELD OF CORN NEARLY CENTURY AGO

Reports Gleaned from the Files of  
The Lexington Gazette

An article on corn culture, published in The Lexington Gazette of November 9, 1833, and taken from the New York Farmer, will be of interest at this time because of efforts in intensive farming during the past few years.

Following are some of the prize corn reports at that distant day:

John Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., produced on one acre 118 bushels and 2 quarts. "Mr. Stevens was confident that he would have had considerably more corn had not his crop suffered very greatly by a thunder storm, which laid the greater part of it down at the time the ears were setting." On this crop a bet of fifty guineas was pending. The motives to exact measurement were such, therefore, as to secure accuracy.

Dr. Steele of Saratoga, in giving an attested account of the crops of Earl Stimpson, in 1821, says that he had eight acres of Indian corn, which yielded 112 bushels to the acre, 896 bushels in all.

The following individuals applied to the Agricultural Society in Washington County, Pa., in October, 1823, for premiums, with authenticated evidence of the quantity raised per acre, on not less than five acres: Joseph Evans, 136 bushels per acre; John Wolf, 127½ bushels; Samuel Anderson, 123 bushels and 12 quarts; Isaac Vanhookens, 120 bushels; Isaac Buckingham, 116 bushels and 1 quart; James Clakey, 113 bushels; DeGross Jessings, 120 bushels.

In the same year the following applied to the Alleghany County Agricultural Society for premiums on their crops: James Anderson of Ross township, 103 bushels and 17 quarts on one acre; John Snyder, 103 bushels per acre on five acres; John Irwin, 105 bushels and 20 quarts per acre on four and three-fourths acres; Wm. McClure, 129 bushels per acre on five acres.

In 1822, J. and M. Pratt of Easton, Madison county, N. Y., obtained from one acre 172 bushels and 161 bushels, respectively. In 1824, the same gentlemen obtained from four acres 680 bushels, or 170 bushels to the acre.

In 1823, Benjamin Bartlett of Easton, Madison county, N. Y., obtained from one acre 174 bushels. His was a premium crop.

In 1831, Benjamin Butler of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., states that he raised on one acre 130 bushels at 60 lbs. per bushel, or 140 bushels at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Some crops raised in Massachusetts, on cold and rocky soil, were as follows:

In 1820, J. Hunnewell of Newton, 111 bushels per acre. In 1822, J. Valentine of Hopkinton, 116 bushels and 28 quarts per acre; D. Burnham of Newbury, 117 bushels and 8 quarts per acre; W. Hell of Newton, at the rate of 118 bushels per acre on seven-eighths of an acre. In 1823, John Lees of Newbury, 113 bushels and 16 quarts per acre; Thaddeus Howard of West Bridgewater, 122 bushels and 23 quarts per acre. In 1824, Mr. Willmarth of Taunton, 142 bushels per acre.

These reports read like they were made by the Boys' Corn Clubs of recent years, with intensive farming.

Minister Declared Guilty

The jury of ministers trying the Rev. W. H. Joyce, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, Roanoke, on charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman and pastor, returned a verdict of guilty last Thursday. The jury consisted of thirteen ministers, every one of them selected from charges in the Baltimore Conference. A number of witnesses were examined.

The verdict of the jury means that Mr. Joyce is expelled from the Southern Methodist Church. It is said he will appeal the case to the committee on appeals of the General Conference, M. E. Church, South.

Rev. Ernest H. Woolf has been appointed by Bishop Denny to the vacant pulpit.